APRIL 12, 1787. THE NUMBER 247.

Virginia Gazette

AND

WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

RICHMOND: PRINTED BY THOMAS NICOLSON.

FOR LONDON,

Now lying at PORTSMOUTH,

THE BRIG

GREYHOUND,

Burthen about 300 hogſheads tobacco, has two thirds of her cargo engaged, and is expected to ſail in all this month; will take in the remainder of her cargo at ſeven pounds ſterling per ton, with liberty of conſignment. Apply to Meſſrs. Donald, Fraſer, & Co. Peterſburg, Meſſrs. John Murchie, & Co. Mancheſter, or the ſubſcribers at Portſmouth.

Who have for charter,

THE SHIP SALLY,

Burthen about 280 hhds. tobacco.

J. YOUNG, & Co.

APRIL 3, 1787

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

L O S T.

On the day of the ELECTION, at the Courthouſe, about dark,

A common ſized,

SILVER WATCH,

Makers name forgot,

Had a ſteal chain with a flat ſeal on one ſide of it, a cypher I. W. P. and on the other ſide three plain letters I. W P. Whoever will deliver it to the Printer hereof ſhall receive the above reward.

Richmond, April 1, 1786.

For Sale,

The land on which Pittſylvania Courthouſe ſtands, containing near two hundred acres,

A DWELLING HOUSE,

Well calculated for a TAVERN,

A ſtore HOUSE,

And ſundry other convenient

H O U S E S.

Payments will be made eaſy upon paying two hundred pounds down, and terms known by applying to the ſubſcriber on the premiſes.

D. LOVELL.

APRIL 3, 1787.

FOR SALE,

Thirty acres of LAND,

Together or in LOTTS,

As may beſt ſuit purchaſers—Agreeably ſituated on the main road leading to Williamſburg, one mile from this city.—For terms apply to

Richmond, Feb. 1, 1787.

J. GLYNN.

SAMPSON,

IF not ſold before the 15th of April, will ſtand at Roſewell, at a guinea the leap, and three the ſeaſon. The caſh, or a note of hand for payment, muſt be ſent with the mares, which will have good paſtures, but will not be inſured againſt accidents.

SAMPSON is 10 years old, a beautiful bay, full 15 hands and an half high; ſo well proportioned and highly formed, and his colts ſo fine, that it may be doubted whether there be a better ſtud in America. He was got by Tantrum, and is own brother to Sir John Lad's Nottingham; his dam by Sampſon, grand-dam by the Godolphin Colt (ſhe was own ſiſter to Mr. Vernon's Marquis) his great grand-dam was got by Regulus, and was the dam of Marquis and Count, as certified by Mr. Edward Tatterſall, of London, when he ſold him to Mr. A. Donald, by whom he was imported, and of whom I bought him for 300l. in May, 1785.

JOHN PAGE.

Roſewell, March 15, 1787.

Will certainly be SOLD,

At Glouceſter Courthouſe, upwards of ſixty, (probably ninety) Negroes, the property of John Page, Eſq; of Roſewell, and of the eſtate of Lewis Burwell, Eſq; late of this county;

CONSISTING of men, women, boys, girls, and children, one or more ſmiths, carpenters, and ſawyers, one or more hoſtlers, an excellent laundreſs, and many ſpinners, and probably ſeveral very valuable houſe ſervants; alſo one thouſand acres of land in an undivided tract, called the Frying-Pan, in Loudoun county; four hundred in the tract known by the name of the Green-Seas lying between Suffolk and Norfolk equal to the beſt lands in the ſtate; three hundred acres, a part of the Paradiſe tract, lying on Poropotank ſwamp, which runs through it, very convenient to Weſt-Point and Urbanna; and about 200 acres, well known by the name of Rich-Nick, lying on the road from Glouceſter town to the Court-houſe; forty of which are rich tobacco land, and has never been cleared—Its growth, hickory, oak, cheſnut and poplar. Alſo ſeveral fine blooded colts. The ſale will commence on Monday the 7th of May next, and continue from day to day till all are ſold. Upwards of twenty five of the negroes (perhaps fifty) will be ſold for ready money or tobacco; for the balance, twelve months, credit will be allowed, the purchaſers giving bond with approved ſecurity, bearing intereſt from the date. The intereſt ſhall be remitted where the payments are punctually made. A diſcount of 10 per cent. will be allowed for prompt payment. All liquidated debts againſt Mr. Page, or the eſtate of Mr. Burwell, will be conſidered as ready money. Purchaſers may at any time between this and the day of ſale, treat with the ſubſcribers for a part of what is adverti'ed, as alſo for the noted high blooded horſe Sampſon, and one or two very valuable high blooded mares.

MANN PAGE, Jun.
M. ANDERSON.

Glouceſter county, March 15, 1787.

ROSEWELL, Glouceſter county, March 12, 1787.

THE ſubſcriber having prevailed on his friend and neighbour, Matthew Anderſon, Eſq; to ſettle all his affairs, all perſons having any demands againſt him either on his own account, or as acting Executor of Lewis Burwell, Eſq; of Glouceſter, are requeſted to produce them, properly ſtated, to him, his ſon Mann Page, or Mr. Anderſon, before the firſt Monday in May next; on which day it is hoped they may be fully anſwered, as Mr. Anderſon and Mann Page, are empowered to ſell property ſufficient for that purpoſe; and they are hereby empowered to ſell on that day, or ſooner if they think proper, all the lands (except that on Bull Run) negroes and horſes, formerly advertiſed in the Gazettes, belonging to the ſubſcriber, or to the eſtate of Lewis Burwell, Eſq.

JOHN PAGE.

WILLIAMSBURG, March 19, 1787.

THE ſubſcriber ſolicits all perſons in arrear to the firm of Robert Prentis, & Co. to pay their reſpective ballances without delay. The repeated notifications for payment having heretofore been diſregarded; it now becomes his duty to inſtitute ſuits indiſcriminately for all debts that remain due that copartnery.

JOSEPH PRENTIS.

To be Sold

One thouſand five hundred ACRES of

L A N D

ON PAMUNKEY RIVER,

EITHER in one body or divided to ſuit the purchaſer, or purchaſers: One year's credit for half the money; two years for the remainder with intereſt from the day of ſale, provided the payments be not made punctually to the time agreed on. Tobacco at the market price from the upper warehouſes on this river, and James river will be taken as money, and for part of the purchaſe money, military certificates will alſo be received. Mr. Fox, who lives on the eſtate will ſhew the land, receive propoſals, and tranſmit them to me, who will attend here at any time, or my ſon for me; to conclude the bargain with any purchaſer,

RALPH WORMELEY.

King William county, March 7, 1787

To be Sold

ON REASONABLE TERMS,

THAT tract of LAND in Charlotte county, containing one hundred and ſixty acres, whereon William Graves reſides. It lies on the main road from Richmond and Peterſburg to North Carolina. By Cole's Ferry, is fertile and well adapted as a ſtand for a merchant or Publican; there is a ſmall plantation with a number of fruit trees and common buildings. The land will be ſhewn by William Graves, and the terms known by applying to.

PAUL CARRINGTON.

Richmond, April 3, 1787.

For Sale,

My HOUSES & LOT,

Situated on the main ſtreet a little above the Courthouſe. They conſiſt of a

DWELLING HOUSE,

BAKEHOUSE, &c.

The bakehouſe well calculated for carrying on the baking buſineſs extenſively.

Alſo a tract of LAND,

Lying about ſeven miles from this city,

On the road leading to Williamſburg, containing about two hundred and fifty two acres, well timbered and of a very fine ſoil. Any perſon wiſhing to purchaſe either of the above places, may be informed of the price by applying to

JACOB THOMAS.

Richmond, March 13, 1787.

WILL BE SOLD,

At public ſale, at Halifax May Court, on the 17th of that month,

Seven hundred and twenty five

ACRES OF L A N D,

Lying upon Staunton river, in the county of Halifax, Being the land ſold by H. Wade, to the late Peter Randolph, Eſquire.

ON WHICH THERE ARE VALUABLE

LOW GROUNDS.

Twelve months credit will be allowed the purchaſer, on giving bond and approved ſecurity to the ſubſcriber, who will make an indiſputable title.

S. BEALL.

Williamſburg, March 9, 1787.

LONDON, Dec. 29.

A MATCH agreed upon between two young perſons of high rank was lately broke off, owing to the lady demanding a ſeperate maintenance, equal to half her fortune. The gentleman would allow of only ſuch a ſettlement as was common, and added, that he did not marry with a view to ſeperate.

A clergyman converſing the other day at the tea table, on the ſubject of taxes, expreſſed his opinion, that ruffles were a proper object of taxation, "You might as well propoſe a duty on horns," ſaid his wife—"why ſo, my dear?" replied the Doctor, "becauſe my love," anſwered ſhe, with a gentle pat on the cheek, "you wear neither the one nor the other." The divine laughed heartily, and thought it an excellent joke;—but the ſtory got wind, ſet the ladies acquaintance a thinking, and now it is—who would have thought it.

In the church yard belonging to a village a few miles beyond Coventry, appears the following epitaph:

"Here lies the body of John Preſton, who was provoſt of this Hamlet in the year ——. Here lieth Thomas Preſton, his ſon, who was alſo provoſt of the ſame, in the year ——: And here alſo lieth the body of his grandſon, John Thomas Preſton, now Captain in the 54th regiment.

KINGSTON, (Jamaica) Feb. 17.

WE are informed that col. Hodgſon, who left this iſland ſome months ago, bound to the Muſquito Shore, with a ſpecial commiſſion from his Majeſty, happening to touch at Carthagena, on his way to the place of his deſtination, was there ſeized and thrown into priſon by the Spaniards, on ſuſpicion of his being an agent employed to aſſiſt the Muſquito Indians againſt his Catholic Majeſty's ſubjects. When theſe advices came away, col. Hodgſon was ſtill in cloſe confinement.

We hear from the windward iſlands, that the French have made the ports of Tobago free, in order to obſtruct the trade of Grenada, and to cruſh it's riſing intercourſe with the Spaniſh Main and Trinidada. The ſame court has alſo made the ports of Martinico free, for the purpoſe of draining Dominica of its only probable means of ſupporting the few merchants who have had reſolution to keep their ſtation in that colony.

Notwithſtanding the appearances which militated againſt the planting intereſt, immediately after the laſt October ſtorm, we are aſſured, from good authority, that the ſugar planters in every quarter of the iſlands, excepting only Liguanea, and ſome few pariſhes farther to leeward, have the faireſt proſpect before them of great crops, both of ſugar and rum.

One of the London papers brought bythe laſt packet hazards the following recital: "A curious fact was ſtated a few evenings ago in a large public company, worthy the attention and cenſure of humanity, and the cauſe of freedom: A Weſt-India planter came to England ſome years ſince, accompanied by his negro ſlave, who was ſoon informed, that every perſon, on the inſtant of his landing in England, becomes free. The negro lived with his maſter as a free ſervant, and was by him emancipated, and received wages. After ſome conſiderable time of reſidence, the maſter and the ſervant returned together to Jamaica, the ſervant feeling himſelf free by virtue of his emancipation. As ſoon as they were landed upon the iſland—the maſter claimed the negro again as his ſlave, and commanded him to his plantation. The negro inſtituted a ſuit in the court of Equity there; and they, by their deciſion againſt the negro, proved that courts of law in Jamaica do not maintain the maxim, that freedom pervades every part of the Britiſh empire. The negro appealed againſt this deciſion to the Council in England; and now comes in fact intended to be expoſed: The Council received the appeal two years ago, and from that day to this have never certified back to Jamaica an affirmance or a reverſion of the decree—during which time the ſlave, once duly emancipated, has remained in ſubjection to the tyranny of Weſt India oppreſſion!"

"A French dentiſt has publiſhed a precaution, which we think may be of ſervice amongſt us. It is, that the uſe of acids for the purpoſe of whitening the teeth is extremely pernicious; and though they may be dulcified by ſpirit of wine, this operation does not abate their diſſolving power, which he proves by the following experiment: Put a tooth in a ſufficient quantity of ſpirit of ſalt, and it will diſſolve in 24 hours; and what is more remarkable, the crown of the tooth, which is the moſt ſolid part of it, periſhes ſooner than the reſt, and is reduced to a kind of jelly."

ST. GEORGE's (Burmuda) JAN. 9.

THURSDAY ſe'nnight the ſloop Sally, Jaſon Bebe late maſter, from New-York bound to Charleſtown, was providentially driven near theſe Iſlands, and brought ſafe into harbour by a pilot boat. She ſailed from New-York the firſt of December, and on the 9th the maſter was waſhed overboard and drowned, and the main-ſail ſplit to pieces, in a heavy gale of wind; the 16th loſt her rudder and cabouſe, the only pump rendered uſeleſs, and their jib ſplit; in this wretched manner they were toſſed about at the mercy of the wind and ſea, till they were towed in here, a mere wreck, after being out 49 days; the cargo of bread, flour, and ſix cheſts of tea, damaged. The crew conſiſted of three perſons. The veſſel is condemned as unfit for further ſervice,

This week ſailed from hence the Turk Iſland fleet, conſiſting of nine ſail of veſſels, with about 800 paſſengers for making ſalt.

We hear from good authority, that Turks Iſland and the Caicoſes are put under the government of New-Providence.

Six wrecking veſſels belonging to Burmuda, which had been ſucceſsful among the Caicos Banks lately, have been ſeized by a Providence armed veſſel, carried in there, and condemned, ſaid to be for want of a clearance from thence to cruiſe about the Keys.

BOSTON, March 14.

A PERSON, we are told, arrived in town a few days ſince, directly from Canada, who ſays, he lodged at a houſe, on Iſle-Aux-Noix, near St. John's, at which Shays, Wiley, and other rebels, who had fled thither from this ſtate, quartered—where he was informed, that theſe leaders had ſent a petition to Lord Dorcheſter, praying for aid and protection; but that he had returned for anſwer, that perſons of their deſciption, who had recently been enemies to Great-Britain, and were now rebels againſt the cauſe they eſpouſed, muſt not expect to receive aſſiſtance in Canada, but if they took refuge in a certain diſtrict in that province, (a ſanctuary for debtors, vagabonds, &c.) they would, while they remained therein, be free from arreſts.

Copy of a petition ſent the General Court, by the unfortunate Chaloner, who loſt both his arms, and was otherwiſe badly wounded, by accident, when ſerving with the troops under General Shepherd, who defended the Arſenal, at Springfield. As it was dictated by Chaloner himſelf, it is with pleaſure we inſert it; and we are aſſured the Legiſlature have adopted meaſures for his relief.

To the Honourable the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives, in General Court aſſembled, February 21, 1787.

THE petition of John Chaloner, formerly of Boſton, but lately of Greenfield, in the county of Hampſhire, and now of Springfield, humbly ſheweth, That in the late war between Great-Britain and America, almoſt all his near relations left their country, and fled to the Britiſh: That he remained, and early took arms in the cauſe of his country: ſerved ſeveral years as Serjeant-Major in the artillery, in Colonel Crane's regiment, and Captain Sergeant's company; from which ſervice he had an honourable diſcharge: That ſince that time he has been keeping a ſmall ſchool at Greenfield; and when orders were iſſued by General Shepherd to the militia, to repair to Springfield, on the 18th ult. he cheerfully turned out a volunteer, conceiving it his duty as a citizen, to defend, with his life, a conſtitution of government which, he ſuppoſed calculated to ſecure freedom to all, and to the poor as well as rich, the full enjoyment of his honeſt earnings. Immediately after his arrival at Springfield, he engaged under Captain Stevens, to manage a piece of artillery, and when Shays with his party were advancing towards the public arſenal, after having fired his piece four or five times, he unfortunately miſtook the diſcharge of the next piece to him for his own, and at that moment his own was touched, had ſtepped forward to cleanſe and load it, by which means he had both his arms blown off nearly to his ſhoulders, his face and eyes mangled in a moſt diſtreſſing manner. Your petitioner, had one of his arms been ſpared, would ſtill moſt cheerfully uſe it in defence of the government, if required; if not, he might poſſibly acquire a living with it, by keeping his ſchool; but as his ſituation now is (without the ability to act) he can only wiſh for the peace and proſperity of the commonwealth, and rely on ſuch proviſion for ſupport, as your honours in your wiſdom and mercy, ſhall ſee fit to make for him; for ſuch proviſion he humbly petitions.

JOHN CHALONER

The foregoing petition was dictated by the aforeſaid John Chaloner, and his name affixed at his particular requeſt; in preſence of E. Matoon, jun. Major-Commandant.

CHARLESTOWN, (Maſſachuſetts) March 16.

THE combuſtibles are collected—the mine is prepared—the ſmalleſt ſpark may again produce an exploſion!"

"This is a criſis in our affairs, which requires all the wiſdom and energy of government; for every man of ſenſe muſt be convinced, that our diſturbances have ariſen, more from a want of power, than the abuſe of it—from the relaxation, and almoſt annihilation of our federal government—from the feeble, unſyſtematic, temporiſing, inconſtant character of our own ſtate—from the derangement of our finances—the oppreſſive abſurdity of our mode of taxation—and from the aſtoniſhing enthuſiaſm and perverſion of principles among the people. It is not extraordinary that commotions have been excited. It is ſtrange, that under the circumſtance which we have been diſcuſſing, that they did not appear ſooner, and terminate more fatally. For let it be remarked, that a feeble government produces more factions than an oppreſſive one. The want of power firſt makes individuals pretended legiſlators, and then active rebels. Where parents want authority, children are wanting in duty. It is not poſſible to advance further in the ſame path Here the ways divide, the one will conduct us to anarchy, and next to foreign or domeſtic tyranny: The other, by the wiſe and vigorous exertion of lawful authority, will lead to permanent power, and general proſperity. I am no advocate for deſpotiſm; but I believe the probability to be much leſs of its being introduced by the corruption of our rulers, than by the deluſion of the people. Experience has demonſtrated, that new maxims of adminiſtration are indiſpenſible. It is not, however, by ſixpenny retrenchments of ſalaries—nor by levying war againſt any profeſſion of men—nor by giving ſubſtance and exiſtence to the frothy eſſences and fantaſtic forms of ſpeculation—nor is it by paper money, or an abolition of debts—nor by implicit ſubmiſſion to the inſolence of ignorant conventions—nor by the temporary expedients of little minds, that authority can be rendered ſtable, and the people proſperous. A well digeſted, liberal, permanent ſyſtem of policy is required; and when adopted, muſt be ſupported in ſpite of faction, againſt every thing but amendment. And when amendment ſhould be given, let not the confederation be forgot.

"While the bands of union are ſo looſe, we are no more intitled to the character of a nation than the hordes of vagabond traitors Reaſon has ever condemned our paltry prejudices upon this important ſubject. Now that experience has come in aid of reaſon, let us renounce them. For what is there now to prevent our ſubjugation by foreign power, but their contempt of the acquiſition? It is time to render the federal head ſupreme in the United States. It is alſo time to render the General Court ſupreme in Maſſachuſetts. Conventions have too long, and indeed, to unequally divided power. Until this is effected, we cannot depend upon the ſucceſs of any plans of reformation. When this is done, we ought to attempt the revival of public and private credit. With what decency can we pretend, that Republics are ſupported by virtue, if we preſume upon the fouleſt of all motives—our own advantage, to releaſe the obligation of contracts?

SPRINGFIELD, March 13.

A Letter from camp of a late date ſays, "A circumſtance that occurred while the horſe were at Colerain, may be worth mentioning—it is this—one of the inſurgents, on taking the oath of allegiance, and being ordered to deliver up his arms, produced an old muſquet (if a thing may be called ſuch, which had neither ſtock nor lock-hole)—but which he ſaid was all he had, and that it was the ſame he had with him when with Shays, and though ſearch was made, no other arms could be found.—However, it afterwards appeared, that on the approach of the horſe, he had thruſt his gun into a mow of hay in the barn, that it cocked in the action of doing it, and that when drawing it out it ſnapt, and the powder in the pan took fire—he however went into the houſe, and was making much ſport, on the deception he had ſo ſucceſsfully played off at the horſe—when happening to caſt his eyes towards the barn, he diſcovered it to be in flames, which in a ſhort time conſumed the ſame, and all its contents—the juſt reward of his duplicity."

NEW YORK, *March* 26.

A LETTER from Demarara, dated January 28, 1787, received by a gentleman at Providence, Rhode-Iſland, has the following paragraph:—

"A ſhip is juſt arrived from Holland, with orders from the States of Holland and the Weſt India company, to fit out ſmall veſſels to guard the coaſt, and ſhe lays in the mouth of the river, to ſearch veſſels—and any one that has to the amount of 100 guilders in coffee, cotton, and ſugars, the goods are condemned, and 300 guilders fine upon each hogſhead or bag —— ſo that theſe new laws ſtop the collection of all kinds of produce except rum, and that is very ſcarce.

"I do not expect to ſail until the end of February except ſomething new turns up in favour of the Americans, which is daily expected. The Governour and leading men are planters, and cannot long ſubſiſt without the American ſupplies."

Grenville, in the county of New Hampſhire, ſtate of Maſſachuſetts, March 6, 1787.

"On Friday laſt a ewe, belonging to Mr. John Cowles, of this town, brought forth a lamb, and a puppy in perfect ſhape of a young dog, except his feet which were cloven, though of an extraordinary length; it meaſured from the end of its noſe to the end of its back two feet; its legs were in proportion, it was covered with very ſhort ſlick hair."

About 90 people (including a number of ſcholars who met to ſpeak in public) aſſembled, on the 19th ult. in a chamber of the houſe of Mr James Dyer, of Portſmouth, Rhode Iſland, and while one of the ſcholars was declaiming on the value and ſhortneſs of time, the floor gave way, and they fell into the room below; the floor of which alſo falling, they all continued to deſcend till they reached the bottom of the celler. Though about one half of them were wounded, yet, very providentially, not one life was loſt, nor a bone broke.

RICHMOND, April 11.

THE following gentlemen are elected Delegates to ſerve in our next General Aſſembly. viz: John Marſhall and Nathaniel Wilkinſon, Eſquires, Henrico; Parke Goodall and Thomas Macon, Eſquires, Hanover; Paul Carrington, jun. and Thomas Scott, Eſquires, Charlotte; Samuel Griffin, Eſquire, for the city of Williamſburg; Thomas Smith and Mann Page, Eſquires, Glouceſter; Benjamin Harriſon and Henry Southall, Charles City; George Thomſon and Samuel Richardſon, Eſquires, Fluvannah; James Monro and John Dawſon, Eſquires, Spottſylvania; William Cabell and Samuel Cabell, Eſquires; Amherſt.

It is with peculiar ſatisfaction we inform the public, that our illuſtrious fellow citizen, GEORGE WASHINGTON, Eſq; has conſented to ſerve on the enſuing Federal Convention to be held in Philadelphia the ſecond Monday in May next; and that His Excellency EDMUND RANDOLPH, Eſq; purpoſes leaving this city early in that month, on the ſame buſineſs. Should a delegation attend from each, or a majority of the ſtates, choſen with that circumſpection and wiſdom, which governed the Legiſlature of this Commonwealth, what happy conſequences may not all the true friends to Federal Government promiſe themſelves, from the United Zeal, Policy, and Ability, of ſo AUGUST AN ASSEMBLY.

On Thurſday laſt the body of a man was found concealed at the bottom of the river, off one of the wharfs at Rocket's, by having a heavy weight tied to him; on examination his ſkull was found to be very much broken, ſuppoſed by an axe, or ſome heavy weapon, by a paper which was found in his pocket it appears he came from Greenbrier county, in the capacity of a waggoner.

At the preſent ſeſſion of the General Court, which commenced on the 1ſt inſtant, the following criminals were brought to the bar and tried, viz. John Waſhburne from Orange, Micajah Comick, from Buckingham, and John Howell Jones, from Franklin, for horſe ſtealing were found guilty.—— George Abbot from Prince George, for murder; John Brooks from Fauquier, and William Jones, from Hanover, for burglary, were alſo found guilty.

James Meade from Pittſylvania for felony, ſent back to his county, for further examination.

Cornelius M'Carty from Fairfax, highway robbery diſcharged.

Preeſon Richards for burglary, in the city of Richmond, and alſo in Caroline county, diſcharged for want of ſufficient evidence.

John Walker and Humphrey Hill from Fairfax, for horſeſtealing, diſcharged.

Hugh Taylor (alias) John Ferguſon from Henrico for robbery, diſcharged.

Micajah Morris from Orange, for horſeſtealing, acquitted.

Thomas Gaa from Hanover for burglary acquitted.

Bernard Neale and Richard Neale from Henrico, for forgery, acquitted; but afterwards indicted and committed for further trial.

Neal Jameſon from Princeſs Anne, for grand larceny, acquitted.

Friday laſt the Attorney General of this ſtate, diſcovered a mulatto man by the name of Jeſſe Lewis, paſſing by the Courthouſe (who had committed a murder on the body of a negro in York county, about three years ago) ordered one of the ſheriffs preſent to take him into cuſtody, the fellow ſuſpecting the errand of the ſheriff, made immediately for the river, and plunged in, expecting to eſcape by ſwimming over, but before he reached the other ſhore he was taken up by ſome men in a canoe, and brought over, and is now confined in jail for trial.

Monday laſt a man by the name of Shad was apprehended in a crowd near this city on ſuſpicion of picking people's pockets of handkerchiefs, money, &c Thoſe who were injured, not being able to prove the fact on the fellow ſufficient to commit him, took him to a tree and gave him a good whipping.

Laſt Sunday ſen' departed this life Mr. JAMES HONEY, a native of Perth, in Scotland; but for many years paſt a reſident of the city of Williamſburg.

ARRIVALS AT NORFOLK.

Ship Sally, Brown, Aux Cayes.
Schooner Peggy, Almand, Guadaloupe.
Sloop Sally, Wolglem, New York.
Chauce, Winant, ditto.

CLEARANCES.

Ship Warren, Sheldon, L'Orient.
Henrietta, Wickles, ditto.
Brig Concord, Workman, Oſtend.
Molly, Wyllie, Glaſgow.
John, M'Daniel, Waſhington.

A remedy for a lameneſs produced by a fixed contraction of the parts affected, from a letter of Dr. Lobb.

IT may lead us into a right notion of the cauſe of this diſeaſe, if we conſider that every fibre, veſſel, membrane and muſcle of the body, which is dry, rigid contracted, and immovable, becomes ſuch through the want of particles of fluid in their interſtices, ſufficient to keep them in their natural ſtate of diſtention, and mobility or moveableneſs.

This want of fluid in their interſtices (as I apprehend) is occaſioned by the viſcid ſtate of the blood's obſtructions in the courſe of its circulation; and a deficient ſecretion of the lymph from it.

The internal remedies I do not now take into conſideration; but it may be obſerved that thoſe outward applications are proper, which can fill the interſtice of the contracted veſſels and muſcles, with ſuch a fluid as will bring them to their natural diſtention, and render them duly diſtractile and moveable.

I ſhall now acquaint you with an external remedy, which has been very effectual, for the recovering the uſe of a limb that had been long diſabled by a fixed contraction of ſome of the muſcles.

Many years ago (when I lived at Yeovill in Somerſetſhire) my advice was deſired for a poor man's child, a boy of about eight or nine years of age, one of whoſe legs was contracted more than when a man is ſitting in a chair: He could not ſtretch it out or move it; neither could it be extended by any other, without an injury to the part affected.

I preſcribed a relaxing liniment, of which currier's oil was one chief ingredient; and ordered the parts affected to be gently rubbed with it, but it was of no ſervice.

The probable conſequence of this poor boy living without the uſe of that limb, very much moved my pity; and while I was conſidering what further might be done for his relief, it came into my mind that the glovers of the town brought their lamb and kid-ſkins (which were dry, ſtiff, and hard) to be ſoft and ſupple as gloves, by rubbing them with a liquor made with the yolks of eggs and water.

Hereupon I reaſoned thus with myſelf, viz. Since this egg liquor is ſo efficacious in removing contractions from the parts of dead animal fibres, veſſels and membranes (by art made ſtiff, dry, and hard) why may it not be as effectual when ſufficiently applied to living animal fibres, veſſels and membranes in a ſtate of contraction? And I reſolved to try its efficacy in the caſe of the poor boy.

I ordered the contracted parts of his legs to be gently rubbed two or three times a day with the egg liquor, and, by this means he eaſily recovered the uſe of his leg.

This egg-liquor I adviſed to be made in the following manner, viz.

Take the yolk of a new-laid egg, let it be beaten with a ſpoon to the greateſt thinneſs, than by a ſpoonful at a time, and three ounces of pure water, agitating the mixture continually, that the egg and water may be well incorporated. This liquor may be applied to the parts contracted cold, or only milk-warm, by a gentle friction for a few minutes, three or four times a day.

This remedy I have ſince adviſed in like caſes, and with the like happy ſucceſs, and others to whom I have communicated it, have found the ſame advantage from it in ſuch caſes.

PROPHECY.

[From LORD KAIM's Sketches.]

OUR North American colonies, are in a proſperous condition, encreaſing rapidly in population, and in opulence The coloniſts have the ſpirit of a free people, and are inflamed with patriotiſm Their population will equal that of Britain and Ireland in leſs than a century; and they will be a match for the Mother Country if they chooſe to be independent: Every advantage will be on their ſide, as the attack muſt be by ſea from a great diſtance. Being thus delivered from a foreign yoke, their firſt care will be the choice of a proper government; and it is not difficult to foreſee what government will be choſen. A people animated with the new bleſſing of liberty and independence, will not incline to a kingly government.

The Swiſs Cantons joined in a fœderal union, for protection againſt the more potent King of Spain. But our colonies will never join in ſuch a union; becauſe they have no potent neighbour, and becauſe they have an averſion to each other. We may pronounce with aſſurance, that each colony will chuſe for itſelf a republican government. And their preſent conſtitution prepares them for it; they have a Senate; and they have an aſſembly repreſenting the people. No change will be neceſſary, but to drop the Governor who repreſents the King of Britain. And thus a part of a great ſtate will be converted into many ſmall ones.

The following Caſe, tranſlated from the French, and inſerted in the Reports of the Humane Society, cannot be too extenſively publiſhed, as it proves the great danger, and even inhumanity, of immediately abandoning new-born Infants when apparently dead, inſtead of aſſiduouſly perſevering in the trial of every method that may reſtore them to life.

A PUPIL in midwifry in Mayheim, being ſent for to Lampertheim on Good-Friday laſt, to a woman in labour, found her in a very weak ſtate in conſequence of an hæmorrhage of fifteen days continuance. He delivered her of a boy perfectly formed, but who, though all the means uſual in ſuch caſes were tried, gave no ſigns of life Fortunately the practitioner recollected, that when he had ſeparated funis umbilicalis, its artery was filled with blood, from which he concluded, that the death of the child was not occaſioned by the mother's hæmorrhage; for when that is the caſe, the umbilical artery is generally empty and flaccid. This conſideration encouraged him to try the following experiment:

Having placed the child in a bath of warm wine, he applied his mouth to that of the patient, and blew into it cloſing the noſtrils with the right hand, that the breath might be impelled into the traches, while with his left hand, he rubbed the abdomen; by theſe means producing a kind of artificial reſpiration. He continued this operation during the ſpace of half an hour, without perceiving any effect, except that the colour of the body became more animated. This ſlight proſpect of ſucceſs made him perſiſt in his endeavours After ten minutes the infant ſuddenly breathed in a convulſive manner, and uttered a plaintive cry, but without repeating theſe ſymptoms. He now obſerved a ſlight pulſation in the funis umbilicalis but without any perceptible motion of the thorax Encouraged by theſe favourable appearances, he continued to blow into the mouth of the child, who ſoon gave repeated ſighs, and in a little time the patient's complete recovery was the reward of theſe aſſiduous attempts in which this gentleman had perſevered during three quarters of an hour.

LOST

ON Saturday the 8th inſt. at Hanover Courthouſe, a large red Morocco POCKET BOOK, containing two notes, payable to the ſubſcribers, and their account current with John Thilman, jun. One of the notes was dated January 28, 1787, for eight pounds ſixteen ſhillings, payable in three weeks; the other for twenty pounds, dated the 1ſt of March laſt, payable in five days. Any perſon finding the book and notes, and will deliver them either to Mr. William Norvell, in Hanover, or the ſubſcribers in this city, ſhall be generouſly rewarded.

ISAAC & JOSEPH MORDECAI.

N. B. If either of the notes are offered for ſale or in payment of any debt, it is hoped they will be ſtopped

Richmond, April 11, 1786.

The noted running horſe FLAG OF TRUCE,

THE property of Robert Goode, will ſtand to cover mares this ſpring at my houſe in Cheſterfield county, near Goode's bridge, at a guinea a leap, paid down, or three pounds the ſeaſon (ready money) or a promiſary note payable the firſt of Auguſt next Good paſturage gratis, but not liable for eſcapes or other accidents.

F. GOODE.

MARCH 30, 1786.

BOTETOURT COUNTY, March 25, 1787.

WHEREAS I purchaſed of NATHANIEL EVANS, of Botetourt county, ſixty eight acres of land with a valuable mill on it, for which he has my bonds for 600l. part of which is paid up to him, and as the land is claimed in behalf of an orphan, I do hereby forewarn any perſon from taking an aſſignment of any of my bonds, now in his poſſeſſion, as I am determined in juſtice to myſelf, not to pay them, or any part thereof until he has it in his power to make me an undoubted title to the land.

GEORGE SPOTTS.

LOST,

Or STOLEN,

FROM the ſubſcriber in Amelia county, near JOEL MOTLEY's the 13th of January laſt, a POCKET BOOK containing as follows, viz. A French crown, and a dollar, a Virginia Gazette dated, April 2, 1785, wherein is contained an advertiſement as follows, viz. Loſt or ſtolen from the ſubſcriber near Richmond town, at Shipley Broadas's, a pocket book containing as follows, viz Two bonds given by Agneſs Spratley, to the ſubſcriber, for ſixty one pounds fifteen ſhillings each, the firſt became payable at Chriſtmas, in the year 1783, the other became payable at Chriſtmas, in the year 1784. Barnett Timberlake, and Geddes Winſton, ſecurities to both bonds; the balance due to the ſubſcriber on them laſt Chriſtmas is eighty four pounds; a bond given by Robert Broadas and Shipley Broadas, for ſixteen pounds; a note of hand given by Geddes Winſton, to the ſaid Agneſs Spartley, for ſeven pounds, a note of hand given by Reuben Moſs to John Craft, for one pound fifteen ſhillings, North Carolina currency. Together with books of accompts, and ſundry papers concerning many things. With the Virginia Gazette was a bond given by Jonathan Parker, and Ann his wife, under the penalty of ſix thouſand pounds North Carolina currency, to make the ſubſcriber a good right and title to a tract of land in Granville county, in the ſtate of North Carolina, containing four hundred acres, joining ſaid Parker, a receipt in full for the ſaid land, together with books of accounts, and ſundry papers concerning many things. I do hereby forewarn all perſons from taking any aſſignments on the bonds, notes of hand, &c.

MICHAEL JONES.

APRIL 2, 1787.

Amelia ſſ.

This day Michael Jones, came before me Edmund Booker, a Juſtice of the Peace of the ſaid county, and made oath that what is ſet forth in the above advertiſement is the truth to the beſt of his knowledge. Certified under my hand this 4th day of April, 1787.

EDMUND BOOKER.

RICHMOND, March 10, 1787.

THE ſubſcriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he at preſent reſides at Mr. Sharp's, oppoſite the Courthouſe in the city of Richmond with an intention of practiſing as an ATTORNEY, in the Courts of Henrico, Goochland, and Louiſa, as alſo in the Court of Huſtings in the city. W. POPE.

For Sale,

In the county of Middleſex, about three miles from the town of Urbanna upon Rappahannock river,

A Tract of LAND,

Containing about 1000 acres,

APART LOW GROUNDS, and well timbered, an excellent mill ſeat, and the mill at this time running, though out of repair, it is unneceſſary to be more particular in the deſcription, as it is preſumed any perſon inclinable to purchaſe would chooſe to ſee the land, and may know the terms by applying to the ſubſcriber living in King George county. Poſſeſſion will be given the firſt day of January next.

T. WASHINGTON.

APRIL 5, 1787.

YORK TOWN, March 24, 1787.

I INTEND to leave the ſtate for a few months.

THOMAS CABARRUS.

TAKEN up in Henrico the 31ſt March, a ſorrel MARE, about four years old, both her hind feet white up to her knees, with a blaze in her face, hanging mane and long tail, no brand perceivable Appraiſed to 7l. 10s.

JOHN PRICE.

TAKEN up by the ſubſcriber in Cheſterfield county, a red and white SOW, marked with a ſwallow fork in each ear, and a nitch underneath the right. Poſted and appraiſed to one pound ten ſhillings.

JOHN ROBERTS.

NOW SELLING
AT T. NICOLSON's OFFICE.

The Virginia LAWS,

Paſſed October, 1786.

BLANKS

MAY BE HAD AT THIS OFFICE.

POETRY.

ODE on the taking of York-town, in Virginia, by their Excellencies Generals Waſhington and Rochanbeau.

FIRST Waſhington he did advance,
  Then came bold Rochanbeau;
Columbia's troops, and warlike France
  Their valour for to ſhew.

Cornwallis he was hid in hold,
  Nor dar'd to ſhew his face;
Our cannon they began to roll,
  And all for his diſgrace.

Baron Steuben and Fayette too,
  They ply'd him very ſweetly;
The Reg'lars cried (like French) morbleau!
  O that was done moſt neatly.

Then General Wayne he came in play,
  A ſoldier every inch!
To face the foe by night or day,
  He'll fight and never flinch.

Then bold Waſhington he did cry,
  (Our country's great defender)
Submit my boys, or you muſt die,
  I'll give you a ſurrender.

The great guns they began to blaze,
  The ſmall arms for to rattle;
In ancient or in modern days,
  Was ne'er ſo great a battle.

The houſes they came tumbling down,
  The brick-bats flew about;
And ruin ſhook the hapleſs town,
  O what a glorious rout.

The Regulars they then did pray,
  To our great defender;
For leave their arms down for to lay,
  And they would all ſurrender.

God proſper long our glorious Chief,
  And eke America!
Who nobly came to our relief,
  All on that glorious day.

THE REWARD of VILLIANY.

A POOR French cottager, who had a few pounds left him, and whoſe wife lay-in, was obliged to go to the Aix for a few days upon buſineſs. In the way he met an old friend, whom he informed of the legacy, deſiring alſo that he would call at home, and purchaſe for his wife ſuch things as ſhe might want. When he entered the cottage, after the cuſtomary ſalutations, he aſked the woman for the money. She replied, that they being very poor, could ill ſpare it, but if he was in real neceſſity ſhe would lend it him.—He returned for anſwer, he meant not to borrow, but to take it for his own uſe, and inſiſted upon knowing where it was—it was in vain for a perſon of her condition to expoſtulate with the villian, ſhe therefore pointed to the cupboard, and he took it; then turning to her, ſaid, "This is not all; you muſt prepare for death, and chuſe whether you will be burned, poiſoned, or hanged." The woman was amazed at the cruelty and barbarity of the villian's propoſal, and beſeeched him to go away, ſolemnly declaring, that ſhe would ſooner die than diſcover the robber to her huſband. He behaved reſolute and determined; and ſhe, forced at laſt to accept the horrible choice, preferred hanging. The villain immediately retired to a little out-houſe, taking with him a cord and a ſtool, upon which he ſtood to faſten the cord to a croſs beam. Whilſt he was making the nooſe the ſtool ſliped from him, and his right hand was caught in the nooſe, and held him ſuſpended. He than, in the moſt humble manner, called to the woman, and intreated her to come and releaſe him, and he would return all the money, and quietly go away. She affrighted and terrified at the villain's voice, who ſhe had flattered herſelf had relented of his wicked purpoſe, and gone off, ſcreamed ſo loud as to be heard by ſome diſtant cottagers, who immediately came to her relief. To them, after having broke open the door which he had locked, ſhe related the above ſtory. They went immediately to the out-houſe, where they ſaw him ſuſpended; they took him down, and carried him to Aix, where he was tried, and broke upon the wheel.

Virginia to wit:

At a High Court of Chancery held in Richmond the 23th day of November 1786.

ROBERT MILLER, Plaintiff
againſt
WM. M'CLURE & WM. BARR, Defendants

THE defendant, Willam M'Clure, not having entered his appearance and given ſecurity according to the act of Aſſembly, and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the Court that he is not an inhabitant of this country. On the motion of the Plaintiff by his Counſel, it is ordered that the ſaid defendant do appear here on the firſt day of the next Court, and anſwer the bill of the Plaintiff, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in the Virginia Gazette for two months ſucceſſively, and publiſhed at Peterſburg Church, of the pariſh of Briſtol, in the county of Prince George, on ſome Sunday immediately after divine ſervice, and at the front door of the Court houſe in the city of Richmond.

(A Copy)
JOHN BROWN, C. H. C. C.

The beautiful well bred imported horſe,

PANTALOON,

FULL ſixteen hands high, a fine bay, and nine years old this ſpring, ſtands at Brandon, and will cover mares at five pounds, ſpecie, the ſeaſon, payable on the firſt day of October next, or two guineas the leap, paid down. The paſturage is as fine and extenſive as any in Virginia, for which no charge will be made.

Pantaloon, was got by King Herod, out of Mr. Fenwicks, Nut Cracker, who was got by Matchem, in 1772, ſhe won four fifty pound plates at the following places; Beverly, Scarborough, Burrowbridge, and Northellerton. In 1773, ſhe won Barnard's Caſtle, and Richmond, beating many good horſes, and afterwards was lamed and put to breeding.

BENJAMIN HARRISON.

MARCH 8, 1787.

For Sale,

A ſmall FARM with a mill upon it, in a convenient part of Hanover county.

ALSO 250 acres of woodland within three miles of it. Bonds with good ſecurities payable at the following periods, will be required, viz. For one third, at the expiration of one year; one third, of two; and the remainder, of three years, after ſale—Certain ſtate ſecurities will be taken at their current value.

HUGH NELSON.

NOTICE!

To the members of the Proteſtant Epiſcopal Church.

THE ſtanding committee of the Proteſtant Epiſcopal Church, in conſequence of the power veſted in them, do hereby notify, that Wedneſday, the 16th of May next, is appointed as the time for holding a convention in the city of Richmond: It hath been thought adviſable thus to anticipate the ſtated time of meeting, on account of the Whitſuntide feſtival.

The Committee, conſidering the effects of the repeal of the incorporating act, take the liberty to recommend to the Miniſters of pariſhes, or the Churchwardens, where there are no Miniſters, to convene the members of the Proteſtant Epiſcopal Church, in their reſpective pariſhes, ſo ſoon as may be convenient, in order to make an election of Lay Deputies.

The committee are alſo anxious to expreſs their earneſt deſire, that the Convention may be full, as matters of the utmoſt importance to the above Church will come under conſideration.

(Signed)
J. MADISON, Chairman of the Committee.

Williamſburg, March 12, 1787.

To be LET

THE NOTED TAVERN,
At the foot of the Church Hill, *known by the name of the*
BIRD IN THE HAND.

It has every neceſſary outhouſe,
And a GOOD GARDEN.

ALSO A HOUSE,
Adjoining Mr. M'Colls, ſtore,
A little above the Courthouſe.

It is fitted for two tenements, as ſtores, and would ſuit a merchant with or without a family. For terms inquire of

COHEN & ISAACS.

Richmond, March 19, 1787.

TAKEN up in Charlotte county, on the waters of Little Roanoke, on the 6th of January 1787, a ſmall ſorrel mare, 4 feet 3 or 4 inches high, three years old next ſpring, with a large blaze in her face, near hind foot white, neither dockt nor branded, appraiſed to ſix pounds.

WILLIAM FLOOD.

FOR SALE,

SALISBURY,

And poſſeſſion given immediately.

THIS TRACT of well timbered LAND, contains 1268 acres, it lies in Cheſterfield county, three miles from James river, and 12 from Mancheſter, in the midſt of a coal country, and the probability is, that there is coal on the land. On it, is a moſt excellent well built dwelling houſe, with ſix rooms on a floor, and a ſpacious paſſage; the other houſes are equally good, and convenient, the orchards are large, and contain a variety of fruit trees; the ſituation affords good water, and is remarkably healthy. Caſh, TOBACCO, good BONDS, or MILITARY CERTIFICATES, will be taken for payment, and a very great bargain given to the purchaſer.

(3w) THOMAS M. RANDOLPH.

PORT ROYAL, March 26, 1787.

WHEREAS, Michael O'Mealy, after treating the ſubſcriber in the moſt baſe and raſcally manner, refuſed giving him that ſatisfaction which every gentleman has a right to demand, the ſubſcriber therefore thinks himſelf obliged in this public manner to expoſe to the world a raſcal void of honor or principle.

WILLIAM THOMSON.

After ſetting up a copy of the above in this place about 6 weeks ago, buſineſs obliged me to leave this neighbourhood for ſome time, when O'Mealy, ſuppoſing that I would not return, made an attempt to juſtify his baſe conduct, by ſhewing an advertiſment, which, as he ſaid, he intended to ſet up at Caroline Courthouſe, but my unexpected return put a ſtop to his villainous proceedings. I therefore find myſelf obliged to take this ſtill more public method of expoſing him, leſt my abſence might again give him that opportunity which his villainous diſpoſition has calculated him to take advantage of.

W. THOMSON.

To be Sold,

For caſh or tobacco, a valuable tract of well timbered (lightwood, or pitch pine)

LAND,

In the county of Southampton,

BOUNDED by the lands of Mr. Carſtarfen, Mr. Johnſton, and others, known by the name of Whitlow's plantation, within a few miles of Colonel Kello's mill. For terms apply to Mr. William Urquhart, Southampton county, Mr. Nathaniel Flemyng, Iſle of Wight county, or the ſubſcriber in Mancheſter.

G. FLEMING.

March 14, 1787.

To be Sold,

In Louiſa county, on the premiſes, the lands liſted in the names of the following perſons, or ſo much thereof, as will ſatisfy the certificate tax for 1784, and 1785; alſo the revenue tax for 1785, and the expences attending the ſame, on the followings days, viz.

On the 30th day of April, 1787.

William Clift's, eſtate,	400
Bartholomew Dandridge,	1200
On the 1ſt of May, Richard H. Lee,	640
Robert Douglaſs's eſtate,	900
On the 2d of May, Richard Anderſon,	330
Alexander Baine,	40
On the 3d of May, Joſeph Watkins, alias John Waller,	300
Richard Goodall's. eſtate,	200
On the 4th of May, Sarah Wheeler,	60
William Winſton,	225
On the 5th of May, Thomas Smith, (S. I.)	41
John Wingfield,	430
On the 7th of May, John Diggs,	200
Thomas Littlepage,	700
On the 8th of May, Thomas Diggs,	170
Ditto	50
Iſham Pulliam,	50
On the 9th of May, John Saunders,	53
William Dandridge,	893
James Crews,	100
On the 10th of May, James Lobb,	500
William Brown,	100
On the 11th of May, Thomas Tyler,	100
Joſeph Locker,	100
On the 12th of May, John Robinſon,	400
Martha Statham,	300
On the 14th of May, George Hadon,	100
Thomas Mercer,	700
John Overton	100

R. YANCY, D. S.

February 28, 1787.